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A NEW SPECIES OF MARINULA FROM NEAR THE HEAD OF THE GULF OF CALIFORNIA.

BY HENRY A. PILSBRY.

Marinula rhoadsi n. sp. Fig. 1.

The shell is imperforate, elliptical-ovate, rather solid; spire pale yellowish; the last whorl has a dark band at the shoulder, and is pale yellow above, more or less suffused with brown below the band. Surface smoothish, under the lens showing fine, irregular growth-lines (much more emphatic for a short distance behind the outer lip) and very faint excessively fine spiral striæ. Spire short, conic, attenuate near the apex. Whorls $5\frac{1}{2}$, slightly convex, the last flattened or a little impressed below the suture. Last whorl oval. Aperture narrow, the outer lip thin, without callus deposit within. Parietal lamella very high and compressed. Two columellar lamellæ, the upper one larger.

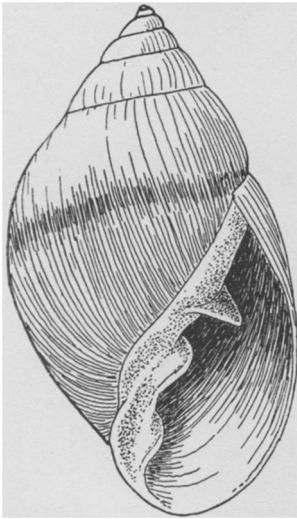


Fig. 1.

Length 10, diam. 5.8 mm.; length of aperture 6.9 mm.

Length 9.8 diam. 5.3 mm.; length of aperture 6.2 mm.

Hardie River, Lower California, near Mt. Cocopah Major, types No. 97,757 A. N. S. P., collected by Mr. S. N. Rhoads, Feb. 22, 1905.

Compared with *Marinula pepita* King this species differs by its much more inflated shape, the more slender spire, more or less attenuate above, the nearly even suture, and the varied coloring. The face of the columella is flat or concave in *M. rhoadsi*, and the parietal lamella emerges further, approaching the edge of the parietal callus. In *M. pepita* the face of the columella is convex and the parietal lamella does not emerge so far.

This species is named for Mr. Samuel N. Rhoads, who made a journey, not without difficulty and danger, down the Colorado River below Yuma, returning along the bases of the arid mountains westward to Calexico, California.